

Chapter 22

Public Services

22.1 Affected Environment

This chapter describes the affected environment related to public services for the dam and reservoir modifications proposed under the SLWRI. The public services addressed are fire protection, emergency services, law enforcement, and schools. Utilities, sewer services, and water supply are analyzed in Chapter 21, “Utilities and Service Systems,” of this PDEIS.

Because of the potential influence of the proposed modification of Shasta Dam and water deliveries over a large geographic area, the SLWRI includes both a primary study area and an extended study area. The primary study area has been further divided into Shasta Lake and vicinity and upper Sacramento River (Shasta Dam to Red Bluff). The extended study area has been further divided into the lower Sacramento River and Delta and the CVP/SWP service areas.

The public services setting for Shasta Lake and vicinity consists of the portion of Shasta County above Shasta Dam. Public services needs in this region are influenced by rugged, mountainous terrain, rural lakeside communities, and Shasta Lake. The public services setting for the upper Sacramento River study area consists of Shasta County below Shasta Dam and Tehama County. Public services needs in this area are influenced by topography and population densities. Four incorporated cities, City of Shasta Lake, Redding, Anderson, and Red Bluff, create an urban setting in the otherwise rural upper Sacramento Valley, which is characterized by rolling hills with mountains to the north, east, and west.

The public services setting for the extended study area consists of 24 counties downstream from Red Bluff and encompasses all areas served by the CVP and the SWP.

Table 22-1 lists the public service providers considered in this PDEIS.

Table 22-1. Key Public Service Providers

Fire Protection Services
U.S. Forest Service
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Shasta County Fire Department
Tehama County Fire Department
Redding Fire Department
Shasta Lake Fire Protection District
Anderson Fire Protection District
Red Bluff Fire Department
Corning Volunteer Fire Department
Emergency Services
California Highway Patrol
California Office of Emergency Services
Shasta County Sheriff's Office
Tehama County Sheriff's Department
Shasta Area Safety Communications Agency
Law Enforcement
U.S. Forest Service
California Highway Patrol
California Department of Fish and Game
Shasta County Sheriff's Office
Tehama County Sheriff's Department
Red Bluff Police Department
Corning Police Department
Schools
Gateway Unified School District

22.1.1 Fire Protection Services

Fire protection services consist of fire suppression, emergency dispatching, specialized training, fire prevention, fire safety education, and emergency medical response.

Shasta Lake and Vicinity

The Shasta County Fire Department (SCFD) and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) respond to nonwildland fires in the Shasta Lake and vicinity portion of the primary study area. Nonwildland fires consist of structural, chemical, petroleum, electrical, vehicle, and other fires that involve human-made materials. CDF and the USFS are responsible primarily for wildland fires, which consist of fires in vegetated areas such as forests, chaparral, and grassland.

CDF and USFS generally respond according to established jurisdictional boundaries. However, a fire protection agreement between CDF and USFS provides for the sharing of fire protection resources to augment the capabilities of each agency (USFS 1995). In practice, SCFD, CDF, and USFS provide mutual assistance when needed.

The National Interagency Fire Center, located in Boise, Idaho, assists with wildland fire suppression nationwide. The center is a collaboration among seven Federal agencies: the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Land Management, USFS, USFWS, the National Park Service, the National Weather Service, and the Office of Aircraft Services. These agencies work together to coordinate and support wildland fire and disaster operations. CDF and the California Office of Emergency Services (OES) work closely with these agencies to manage wildland fire operations.

Upper Sacramento River (Shasta Dam to Red Bluff)

Fire protection services in the upper Sacramento River study area are similar to those in the Shasta Lake and vicinity portion of the primary study area. SCFD and the Tehama County Fire Department (TCFD) are responsible primarily for nonwildland fires, and CDF and USFS respond primarily to wildland fires.

In Shasta County, the Redding Fire Department, SCFD, and CDF have mutual automatic aid agreements to ensure adequate fire protection services and to share resources. Under these agreements, the agencies respond automatically to emergencies in Shasta County that are in adjacent jurisdictions.

Fire departments serving the unincorporated areas of Shasta County include one SCFD station that is housed in Redding, 12 community fire districts, and 19 volunteer fire companies. CDF operates several fire stations during the off-season winter months through an agreement with local fire departments. The community fire districts operate autonomously; the remaining fire departments, fire stations, and the Shasta County Fire District fall under the jurisdiction of SCFD.

The City of Shasta Lake, Redding, and Anderson are incorporated cities in Shasta County. Fire protection in Redding is provided by the Redding Fire Department, which has eight fully equipped stations and 72 full-time employees. The City of Shasta Lake provides fire protection supported by three fire stations with 27 employees. The Anderson Fire Protection District provides service to Anderson and operates two fire stations with 15 employees.

Shasta and Tehama counties share fire protection resources along their shared county line through a mutual automatic aid agreement. Like

SCFD, TCFD has mutual automatic aid agreements with local fire protection agencies that operate in the county. One difference between Shasta and Tehama counties is the level of integration with CDF: TCFD is fully integrated with CDF, which administers fire protection services in all unincorporated areas of the county except for the areas covered by the Gerber and Capay Fire Protection Districts.

TCFD provides fire protection services for the citizens of Tehama County through a network of 16 fire stations and 15 volunteer fire companies. Five of the stations, Los Molinos, Corning, Bowman, El Camino, and Antelope, are staffed 24 hours a day year around. The distribution of stations places most residents of Tehama County within 5 road miles of a responding fire station.

Red Bluff and Corning are incorporated cities in Tehama County; both cities provide fire protection services for their residents. Fire protection in Red Bluff is provided by the Red Bluff Fire Department. The Corning Volunteer Fire Department, which employs full-time staff assisted by volunteers, provides fire protection for the incorporated area of Corning.

Other fire protection services in Tehama County include the Gerber Fire Protection District, Lassen Volcanic National Park, Capay Fire Protection District, and Cottonwood Fire Protection District.

Lower Sacramento River and Delta and CVP/SWP Service Areas

Fire protection services in the extended study area are similar to those discussed for the primary study area. However, urban population densities are higher in parts of the extended study area, which influences the types and extent of fire protection services provided. Cities and counties in the extended study area provide fire protection services primarily for nonwildland fires, and CDF and USFS provide fire protection services primarily for wildland fires.

22.1.2 Emergency Services

Emergency services consist of emergency preparation, response, and recovery efforts. Emergencies range from calls for medical assistance to individuals to large-scale disasters, such as evacuations resulting from wildland fires and floods.

Shasta Lake and Vicinity

The Shasta County Sheriff's Office (SCSO) is responsible for coordinating emergency services on Shasta Lake and in the unincorporated areas of Shasta County upstream from Shasta Dam. Large scale emergency services are handled by SCSO in cooperation with the State emergency response network run by OES. As of 1996, OES has designated emergency service "Operational Areas" for all California counties, cities, and special districts (e.g., school, water, and

waste reclamation districts). Shasta Lake and vicinity is located in the Region 3 Operational Area, which consists of 12 Northern California counties. Emergency services providers could be called on to assist with emergencies that occur in their designated region and to assist the Central and South emergency services regions. CDF, USFS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the American Red Cross also provide assistance in large-scale emergencies.

SCSO provides emergency services, including patrol boats and deputies, at Shasta Lake from a substation at Bridge Bay Marina. Medical aid is provided by Shasta County fire departments and private ambulance companies, including land and air ambulance services, based in the Redding area.

Upper Sacramento River (Shasta Dam to Red Bluff)

Emergency services in the upper Sacramento River area are similar to those described in the previous section. SCSO is responsible for coordinating emergency services in the Shasta County portion of the upper Sacramento River study area, and Tehama County Sheriff's Department is responsible for coordinating emergency services in the Tehama County portion. Both county agencies coordinate emergency services with OES and serve as the emergency services headquarters during declared public emergencies.

A number of emergency services agencies in Shasta County have formed a joint-powers agency, called the Shasta Area Safety Communications Agency, to consolidate emergency services related to fire, medical services, and law enforcement. Current participants include the Redding Fire Department, the Redding Police Department, and SCSO. American Medical Response, Redding Medical Center, and Mercy Medical Center in Redding participate in the Shasta Area Safety Communications Agency under a contractual agreement for ambulance services. Emergency medical response is also provided by St. Elizabeth Community Hospital in Red Bluff.

The Tehama County Sheriff's Department is responsible for emergency services coordination in Tehama County. In addition, TCFD responds to some medical emergencies in Tehama County.

The California Highway Patrol (CHP), Northern Division, provides ground and air support for emergencies along the Interstate 5 (I-5) corridor and State highways throughout the primary study area. CHP maintains two A-star helicopters and two Cessna airplanes that are used to assist other agencies with search and rescue and fire response. In addition, CHP assists with traffic control during emergencies.

Emergency services in the upper Sacramento River area are also supplemented by CDF, USFS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the American Red Cross.

Lower Sacramento River and Delta and CVP/SWP Service Areas

Emergency services in the extended study area are similar to those discussed for the primary study area. Cities and counties in the extended study area are primarily responsible for providing emergency services, and receive assistance from regional, State, and Federal agencies for emergencies that require resources beyond the capability of the local jurisdiction.

22.1.3 Law Enforcement

Law enforcement services consist of crime prevention, investigation, and apprehension of lawbreakers and include duties to keep the peace and protect life and property. Law enforcement agencies often enter into cooperative aid agreements with neighboring or overlapping law enforcement jurisdictions to consolidate resources and facilitate communication.

Shasta Lake and Vicinity

Law enforcement services in the Shasta Lake and vicinity portion of the primary study area are provided by SCSO, CHP, DFG, and USFS. In general, the nature of an offense or law enforcement duty establishes jurisdiction. SCSO has primary responsibility for conflicts between people and most violations of State law, CHP handles most traffic violations, DFG enforces State fish and game laws, and USFS handles violations of Federal law.

Agencies responsible for law enforcement on Shasta Lake and the surrounding area carry out their duties from several locations. SCSO operates a substation in the City of Shasta Lake with nine assigned deputies and another substation in Lakehead with two resident deputies. Because of the nature and volume of human activity around Shasta Lake, SCSO also maintains a substation at Bridge Bay Marina, located on the main dock above the store. SCSO boat dock is located on the main dock near the substation. Services provided by SCSO include search and rescue, safety patrol boats, boating safety education, emergency services, and animal control.

USFS uses Federal law enforcement officers with jurisdiction on Federal lands. USFS does not assume the Sheriff's responsibilities; instead, it enforces the Federal codes that govern public behavior on lands managed by USFS. The DFG Northern District enforcement unit is based in Redding and provides law enforcement related to State fish and game laws in Shasta, Trinity, and Tehama counties.

Traffic law enforcement along I-5, State routes, and State highways is provided primarily by the Northern Division of the CHP. The CHP operates several offices in the primary study area, including offices in Redding and Red Bluff.

Upper Sacramento River (Shasta Dam to Red Bluff)

SCSO provides law enforcement services for the unincorporated areas of Shasta County. County law enforcement operations are based in Redding. Sheriff substations are located in Burney, the City of Shasta Lake, and Shingletown. The incorporated cities of Redding and Anderson provide law enforcement services for their residents.

The Tehama County Sheriff's Department office is located in Red Bluff. The sheriff is the chief law enforcement officer of Tehama County, with jurisdiction throughout the unincorporated county, the incorporated cities, and State-owned property. The incorporated cities of Red Bluff and Corning provide law enforcement services for their residents.

Lower Sacramento River and Delta and CVP/SWP Service Areas

Law enforcement services in the extended study area are similar to those discussed for the primary study area. Counties maintain sheriff's departments that have jurisdiction within the county boundaries, and incorporated cities maintain police departments that have jurisdiction within the city limits. However, urban population densities are higher in parts of the extended study area, which influences the types and extent of law enforcement services provided.

22.1.4 Schools

School districts are autonomous entities responsible for providing educational services for elementary, middle school, and high school students. Districts elect their own governing boards and appoint their own superintendents. County offices of education assist the school districts with administrative and curricular support.

Shasta Lake and Vicinity

There are no schools located in the Shasta Lake and vicinity portion of the primary study area. The Gateway Unified School District serves residents in this area and previously operated Canyon Elementary in Lakehead. This school, however, is currently closed.

Upper Sacramento River (Shasta Dam to Red Bluff)

School districts in the upper Sacramento River area serve students in levels kindergarten through grade 12. Shasta County is served by 25 school districts, and Tehama County is served by 21 school districts. The California Community College system provides continuing education services at locations in Shasta County and Tehama County.

Simpson University, located in Redding, also provides college-level educational services.

The Gateway Unified School District operates several schools in Shasta Lake and Redding. Mountain Lakes High School (grades 10 through 12) and Shasta Lake Alternative School (kindergarten through grade 12) are located at the northeast corner of the intersection of Lake Boulevard and Shasta Dam Boulevard.

Lower Sacramento River and Delta and CVP/SWP Service Areas

Educational services in the extended study area are similar to those discussed for the primary study area. Cities and counties form school districts to provide educational services for children between 6 and 18 years of age. Numerous community colleges and 4-year colleges and universities are also located in the extended study area. Urban population densities are higher in parts of the extended study area, which may influence the variety of educational services provided.

22.2 Regulatory Framework

22.2.1 Federal

Shasta-Trinity National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

USFS personnel conduct their responsibilities for regulating the use of and protecting National Forest lands under Title 36 and sections of Title 16, 18, and 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations. Public services directives from the code are integrated into the Shasta-Trinity National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP), which includes the following topics: fire and fuels management, facilities management, law enforcement, and land management.

The LRMP identifies goals, standards, and guidelines related to public services in Shasta-Trinity National Forest. The following goals, standards, and guidelines related to public services in Shasta-Trinity National Forest were excerpted from the LRMP (USFS 1995).

Fire and Fuels Goals (LRMP, p. 4-4):

- Achieve a balance of fire suppression capability and fuels management investments that are cost effective and able to meet ecosystem objectives and protection responsibilities.

Fire and Fuels Standards and Guidelines (LRMP, p 4-17):

- Wildland fires will receive an appropriate suppression response that may range from confinement to control. Unless a different suppression response is authorized in this plan, or subsequent

approved plans, all suppression responses will have an objective of “control.”

- All wildland fires, on or threatening private land protected by agreement with the State of California, will receive a “control” suppression response.
- Fire prevention efforts will be designed to minimize human-caused wildfires commensurate with the resource values at risk.

Facilities Goals (LRMP, p. 4-4):

- Provide and maintain those administrative facilities that effectively and safely serve the public and USFS workforce.

Facilities Standards and Guidelines (LRMP, p 4-17):

- Manage, construct, and maintain buildings and administrative sites to meet applicable codes and to provide the necessary facilities to support resource management.
- Closure of roads and/or selected areas to assist in management of Forest resources may be made by regulatory and/or physical devices on the road for the following purpose[s]: safety, fire, and general administrative purposes.

Law Enforcement Goals (LRMP, p. 4-5):

- Establish priority in law enforcement activities as follows:
(a) provide for employee and public safety, (b) protect resources and property, (c) provide for the accomplishment of management objectives, and (d) prevent violation of laws and associated loss and damage.

Law Enforcement Standards and Guidelines (LRMP, p 4-21):

- Protect the public interest by a thorough and aggressive program of violation prevention, violation detection, investigation and apprehension of violators, and prosecution.

22.2.2 State

Standardized Emergency Management Systems

The Standardized Emergency Management Systems law (Govt. Code 8607) directs OES to establish, implement, and maintain a coordinated emergency response system. The California Mutual Aid Agreement defines responsibilities and resource sharing between agencies to ensure that adequate resources, facilities, and other support are provided to jurisdictions when their own resources are insufficient to cope with the needs of a given emergency.

California Education Code

The California Education Code provides educational goals and requirements for the educational providers in the State (California Code of Regulations Title 5). It governs school district formation and operation, county board of education authorities and responsibilities, and educational criteria for children between 6 and 18 years of age.

California Fire Plan

The California Fire Plan provides guidance for reducing the risk of wildfire. The basic principles of the fire plan are:

- Community involvement
- Community risk assessment
- Development of solutions and implementation of projects

22.2.3 Regional and Local

Shasta County

The Shasta County General Plan (Shasta County 2004) identifies goals, objectives, and policies related to public services in Shasta County. Fire protection and law enforcement services are discussed in the section titled “Fire Safety and Sheriff Protection.” Schools are discussed in the section titled “Public Facilities.”

Tehama County

The Tehama County General Plan Update (Tehama County 2009) identifies goals, objectives, and policies for public services in Tehama County. The public services element of the general plan addresses concerns associated with growth and development as they relate to public services including schools. The safety element addresses potential dangers and damages associated with fire, floods, earthquakes, landslides, and other hazards.

22.3 Environmental Consequences and Mitigation Measures

22.3.1 Methods and Assumptions

This chapter addresses potential impacts associated with implementation of the project on the following public services: law enforcement, fire protection, emergency services, and schools. The analysis is based on a review of planning documents applicable to the project area, consultation with various agencies, and field reconnaissance.

22.3.2 Criteria for Determining Significance of Effects

An environmental document prepared to comply with the NEPA must consider the context and intensity of the environmental effects that

would be caused by, or result from, the proposed action. Under NEPA, the significance of an effect is used solely to determine whether an Environmental Impact Statement must be prepared. An environmental document prepared to comply with the CEQA must identify the potentially significant environmental effects of a proposed project. A “[s]ignificant effect on the environment” means a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the project” (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15382). CEQA also requires that the environmental document propose feasible measures to avoid or substantially reduce significant environmental effects (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15126.4(a)).

The following significance criteria were developed based on guidance provided by the State CEQA Guidelines and consider the context and intensity of the environmental effects as required under NEPA. An alternative was determined to result in a significant impact related to public services if it would do any of the following:

- Interfere with emergency services
- Degrade the level of service of a public service
- Require relocating public service facilities
- Require substantial improvements to the facilities or level of staffing of a public service to maintain its existing level of service

22.3.3 Topics Eliminated from Further Consideration

No topics were eliminated from consideration.

22.3.4 Direct and Indirect Effects

No-Action Alternative

The impact discussion for the No-Action Alternative addresses all of the study areas together because this alternative would not affect land use in any of the study areas. It also addresses the Lower Sacramento River and Delta study area and the CVP/SWP Service Areas together because their distance from the project area results in similar impacts.

Shasta Lake and Vicinity, Upper Sacramento River (Shasta Dam to Red Bluff), Lower Sacramento River and Delta, and CVP/SWP Service Areas

Impact PS-1 (No-Action): Disruption of Public Services Under the No-Action Alternative, no new facilities would be constructed in the primary or extended study areas, and no changes in Reclamation’s existing facilities or operations would occur that would directly or

indirectly result in the disruption of public services in the project area. Therefore, there would be no impact related to the disruption of public services associated with the No-Action Alternative. Mitigation is not required for the No-Action Alternative..

Impact PS-2 (No-Action): Degraded Level of Public Services Under the No-Action Alternative, no new facilities or infrastructure would be constructed in the primary or extended study areas and no changes in Reclamation's existing facilities or operations would occur that would directly or indirectly result in degraded levels of public services in the project area. Therefore, there would be no impact related to degraded levels of public services associated with the No-Action Alternative. Mitigation is not required for the No-Action Alternative.

Impact PS-3 (No-Action): Relocation of Public Service Facilities Under the No-Action Alternative, no new facilities would be constructed in the primary or extended study areas and no changes in Reclamation's existing facilities or operations would occur that would directly or indirectly result in the relocation of public service facilities in the project area. Therefore, there would be no impact on public services related to the relocation of infrastructure for public service facilities associated with the No-Action Alternative. Mitigation is not required for the No-Action Alternative.

CP1 – 6.5-Foot Dam Raise, Anadromous Fish Survival and Water Supply Reliability

The impact discussion for CP1 addresses the Shasta Lake and Vicinity and Upper Sacramento River study areas together because impacts from construction activities would affect both study areas. It also addresses the Lower Sacramento River and Delta study area and the CVP/SWP Service Areas together because their distance from the project area results in similar impacts.

Shasta Lake and Vicinity and Upper Sacramento River (Shasta Dam to Red Bluff)

Impact PS-1 (CP1): Short-Term Disruption of Public Services Construction activities associated with enlarging Shasta Dam and related infrastructure (e.g., road relocations, bridge replacements) near the dam and near relocation sites for utilities, roads, and structures could temporarily disrupt transportation and circulation patterns in the vicinity, which could affect emergency services response and school bus service. Emergency preparedness, emergency communications, and emergency supplies, including food and shelter for emergency crews and public services staff, could also be affected by project implementation because of temporary increases in the work force.

Direct impacts could include disruption of traffic flows and street operations through temporary lane closures, detours, blockages, and restrictions on curbside parking; these impacts could result in delays for emergency services vehicles and school buses traveling through or around construction zones. In addition, project construction could cause short-term interruptions in power and telecommunications services, which could affect emergency response capabilities in the primary study area.

Construction activities that could disrupt emergency services and school bus service in the primary study area include road and bridge replacement, telecommunications facility replacement, power facility replacement, vegetation clearing for utility relocation, structure removal, and emergency services facility relocation. Reclamation estimates that construction activities for CP1 would take 36 months.

Routes proposed for transporting construction materials to the dam consist of I-5 and local roads, particularly Shasta Dam Boulevard and Lake Boulevard. These routes are used primarily by Reclamation personnel to access the Shasta Dam facilities, by visitors and tourists, and by residents of the City of Shasta Lake. At this time, there are no detours or lane closures proposed for the portions of Shasta Dam Boulevard and Lake Boulevard that serve the City of Shasta Lake. Road closures would likely be required adjacent to the facilities in the immediate vicinity of Shasta Dam and Reclamation's Northern California Area Office.

The Gateway Unified School District covers Shasta Lake and vicinity and portions of the upper Sacramento River area. Project construction could result in traffic delays and the need to reroute local traffic to ensure public health and safety. School bus routes could be temporarily affected by road closures and detours during project construction in communities around Shasta Lake.

Several roads around Shasta Lake would be affected by infrastructure and utility relocation activities. These activities could require road closures, detours, or traffic restrictions on Lakeshore Drive.

Emergency supplies and resources that could be affected by project implementation include food, shelter for emergency crews and local residents, and public services staff and equipment. Project construction activities are located within commuting distance of Redding, where ample food and shelter are available in emergencies. The OES network could supplement local emergency services staffing and equipment levels. However, OES may not be able to provide assistance when wildfires in the state require OES resources.

Construction activities at Shasta Dam and various locations surrounding Shasta Lake could affect emergency response capabilities throughout Shasta County (i.e., in a portion of the upper Sacramento River area) because the areas share emergency services resources and responsibilities.

In summary, project construction could result in short-term disruptions of school bus services throughout the Gateway Unified School District. Short-term traffic delays and access restrictions would require traffic controls and coordination with public services agencies. Therefore, this impact would be potentially significant. Mitigation for this impact is proposed in Section 22.3.5.

Impact PS-2 (CP1): Degraded Level of Public Services Project implementation could result in short-term degradation of levels of public services, including law enforcement, fire protection, and emergency services. This conclusion is based on the size of the project and proposed locations for construction activity associated with infrastructure alterations. The relocation of infrastructure combined with possible consolidation of recreational facilities (e.g., campgrounds, boat ramps, marinas) could result in changing demands for public services. Project construction activities proposed around Shasta Lake could require local, State, and Federal agencies to change the locations of some public services, which could affect the areas where the public services are currently located.

Project implementation could also result in degraded levels of public services in the upper Sacramento River study area because the Shasta Lake area and portions of the upper Sacramento River area share public services. Project construction activities at Shasta Lake could require the use of public services resources that could be needed simultaneously for public services assistance in the upper Sacramento River area.

Reclamation estimates that CP1 would take 36 months to complete. Public services levels that are increased as a result of the project would return to pre-project levels once construction activities have been completed. However, project implementation could temporarily degrade local public resources. This impact would be potentially significant. Mitigation for this impact is proposed in Section 22.3.5.

Impact PS-3 (CP1): Relocation of Public Services The project would require relocation of some public service facilities in the Shasta Lake and vicinity portion of the study area. No public services facilities in the upper Sacramento River portion of the primary study area would need to be relocated.

The NRA is managed by USFS, which has several facilities throughout the reservoir area. Two USFS facilities would be inundated and thus require relocation or replacement. The station located in the Lakeshore area would be inundated by raising Shasta Dam and would have to be relocated to an area above the new full pool. The new facility would contain all of the features that exist at the current facility. The inundated facility would be demolished and hauled to waste. At Turntable Bay, another USFS facility would be inundated by the raising of Shasta Dam. Additional space at Turntable Bay would allow for the facility to be relocated on fill in the current location. Also, the SCSO substation and dock at the Bridge Bay Marina could need to be relocated within the marina complex. Reclamation would construct the replacement facilities before abandonment and demolition of the existing facilities, thereby ensuring that levels of public services provided by these facilities would not be adversely affected by the relocation process. This impact would be less than significant. Mitigation for this impact is not needed, and thus not proposed.

Lower Sacramento River and Delta and CVP/SWP Service Areas

Impact PS-4 (CP1): Short-Term Disruption of Public Services Project implementation would not disrupt public services in the extended study area because of the distance of the extended study area from project elements that could affect public services.

The northern end of the extended study area is more than 30 miles from the nearest project construction activities. Emergency services providers with mutual aid agreements that could be called on to assist with emergencies resulting from project activities are located in the primary study area. Project construction activities in the primary study area that could disrupt public services are too far removed from the extended study area to disrupt emergency services or law enforcement serving areas south of Red Bluff. Project implementation would not disrupt school bus service in the extended study area because school districts located in the extended study area do not operate school bus routes in or near project construction activities. Therefore, there would be no impact related to disruption of public services in the extended study area. Mitigation for this impact is not needed, and thus not proposed.

Impact PS-5 (CP1): Degraded Levels of Public Services Construction activities are not expected to affect public service levels in the extended study area. Existing facilities, personnel, and equipment in the extended study area could provide short-term assistance for project-related public services needs without degrading public services levels in the extended study area.

The northern end of the extended study area is more than 30 miles from the nearest project construction activities. Public services providers with

mutual aid agreements that could be called on to assist with law enforcement, fire suppression, or other emergencies resulting from project activities are located in the primary study area. Project construction activities around Shasta Lake are too far removed from the extended study area to disrupt public services below Red Bluff. Public services providers located in the extended study area could be called on by OES to assist with large-scale emergencies in the primary study area that result from project implementation. However, existing facilities, personnel, and equipment in the extended study area are adequate to maintain current levels of service while providing assistance to the primary study area.

Indirect impacts to public services in the extended study area could result from traffic accidents associated with the transport of project materials and workers. Some project materials and workers could originate in the extended study area, requiring northbound travel to the primary study area. At this time, Reclamation estimates that the project would employ 350 workers. Project-related travel that would likely occur on I-5, the railway, or via air transport is not anticipated to result in accidents in the extended study area that would require significant response from law enforcement, fire protection, or emergency services providers; however, the fact that traffic accidents resulting from project-related travel could occur in the extended study area means that the possibility of travel-related accidents exists. It is expected that existing facilities, personnel, and equipment in the extended study area would be adequate to maintain current levels of service while providing assistance for any such accidents.

Existing facilities, staff, and equipment in the extended study area would be capable of providing short-term assistance for project-related public services needs without degrading levels of public services in the extended study area. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant. Mitigation for this impact is not needed, and thus not proposed.

Impact PS-6 (CP1): Relocation of Public Services Facilities Project implementation would not result in the relocation of public services facilities in the extended study area. Therefore, public services in the extended study area would not be affected by relocation of public services facilities. There would be no impact. Mitigation for this impact is not needed, and thus not proposed.

CP2 – 12.5-Foot Dam Raise, Anadromous Fish Survival and Water Supply Reliability

The impact discussion for CP2 addresses the Shasta Lake and Vicinity and Upper Sacramento River study areas together because impacts from construction activities would affect both study areas. It also addresses

the Lower Sacramento River and Delta study area and the CVP/SWP Service Areas together because their distance from the project area results in similar impacts.

Shasta Lake and Vicinity and Upper Sacramento River (Shasta Dam to Red Bluff)

Impact PS-1 (CP2): Short-Term Disruption of Public Services

Construction activities associated with enlarging Shasta Dam and related infrastructure (e.g., road relocations, bridge replacements) near the dam and near the relocation sites for utilities, roads, and structures could temporarily disrupt transportation and circulation patterns in the vicinity of Shasta Lake, which could affect emergency services response and school bus service. Emergency preparedness, emergency communications, and emergency supplies (e.g., food, shelter for emergency crews, public services staff) could also be affected by project implementation.

Impacts related to short-term disruption of emergency services that would result from implementing the 12.5-foot dam raise (CP2) are similar to those identified for the 6.5-foot dam raise (Impact PS-1 (CP1)). However, the duration of the impacts would be longer for CP2 because construction activities associated with the 12.5-foot dam raise would take more time than under the 6.5-foot dam raise. The 12.5-foot dam raise would require significantly more concrete and is anticipated to take 12 more months to construct than the 6.5-foot dam raise (CP1).

The increased amount of infrastructure demolition and relocation activity associated with CP2 would also require more time than under CP1. More structures would need to be demolished and relocated, and additional power and telecommunication lines would need to be relocated. Additional septic systems and wells would also require demolition and relocation, and 20 additional road segments would need to be realigned for CP2. The increased construction activity in the Shasta Lake and vicinity portion of the primary study area under CP2 would extend the duration of potential disruptions to emergency services and school bus service in the Shasta Lake and vicinity portion of the study area. This impact would be potentially significant. Mitigation for this impact is proposed in Section 22.3.5.

Impact PS-2 (CP2): Degraded Levels of Public Services Project implementation could result in short-term degradation of levels of public services, including law enforcement, fire protection, and emergency services. This conclusion is based on the size of the project and proposed locations for construction activity associated with infrastructure alterations. The relocation of infrastructure combined with possible consolidation of recreational facilities (e.g., campgrounds, boat ramps, marinas) could result in changing demands for public services.

Project construction activities proposed around Shasta Lake could require local, State, and Federal agencies to change the locations of some public services, which could affect the areas where the resources are currently located.

This impact would be similar to Impact PS-2 (CP1). However, the impacts would last longer for CP2 than CP1 because more time would be needed to complete project construction under the 12.5-foot dam raise. Reclamation estimates that CP2 would take 48 months to complete. Project implementation could temporarily degrade local public services. This impact would be potentially significant. Mitigation for this impact is proposed in Section 22.3.5.

Impact PS-3 (CP2): Relocation of Public Services Facilities This impact would be similar to Impact PS-3 (CP1). Facility relocation would not degrade levels of public services while the public service agencies are relocating to their new facilities. This impact would be less than significant. Mitigation for this impact is not needed, and thus not proposed.

Lower Sacramento River and Delta and CVP/SWP Service Areas

Impact PS-4 (CP2): Short-Term Disruption of Public Services This impact would be similar to Impact PS-4 (CP1) for the extended study area. Project implementation would not disrupt public services in the extended study area because of the distance of the extended study area from project elements that could affect public services. There would be no impact. Mitigation for this impact is not needed, and thus not proposed.

Impact PS-5 (CP2): Degraded Levels of Public Services This impact would be similar to Impact PS-5 (CP1) for the extended study area. Project construction activities are not expected to affect public services levels in the extended study area. Existing facilities, staff, and equipment in the extended study area would be capable of providing short-term assistance for project-related public services needs without degrading levels of public services in the extended study area. This impact would be less than significant. Mitigation for this impact is not needed, and thus not proposed.

Impact PS-6 (CP2): Relocation of Public Services Facilities This impact would be identical to Impact PS-6 (CP1) for the extended study area. Project implementation would not result in the relocation of public service facilities in the extended study area. There would be no impact. Mitigation for this impact is not needed, and thus not proposed.

CP3 – 18.5-Foot Dam Raise, Anadromous Fish Survival and Water Supply Reliability

The impact discussion for CP3 addresses the Shasta Lake and Vicinity and Upper Sacramento River study areas together because impacts from construction activities would affect both study areas. It also addresses the Lower Sacramento River and Delta study area and the CVP/SWP Service Areas together because their distance from the project area results in similar impacts.

Shasta Lake and Vicinity and Upper Sacramento River (Shasta Dam to Red Bluff)

Impact PS-1 (CP3): Short-Term Disruption of Public Services

Construction activities associated with enlarging Shasta Dam and the related infrastructure (e.g., road relocations, bridge replacements) near the dam and near the relocation sites for utilities, roads, and structures could temporarily disrupt transportation and circulation patterns in the vicinity, which could affect emergency services response and school bus service. Emergency preparedness, emergency communications, and emergency supplies (food, shelter for emergency crews, public services staff) could also be affected by project implementation.

This impact would be similar to Impact PS-1 (CP1). However, the impact would last longer for CP3 because construction activities associated with the 18.5-foot dam raise would take more time than for the 6.5-foot dam raise. Reclamation estimates that the 18.5-foot dam raise would take 60 months. The 18.5-foot dam raise would require significantly more concrete and is anticipated to take 24 more months to construct than the 6.5-foot dam raise (CP1). The increased amount of infrastructure demolition and relocation activity associated with CP3 would also require more time than for CP1. Almost twice as many structures would need to be demolished and relocated, and additional power and telecommunication lines would require removal and relocation. Additional septic systems and wells would be abandoned and relocated, and 25 more road segments would be realigned. The increased construction activity at Shasta Dam and in the surrounding area would extend the time of potential disruptions to emergency services. This impact would be potentially significant. Mitigation for this impact is proposed in Section 22.3.5.

Impact PS-2 (CP3): Degraded Levels of Public Services Project implementation could result in short-term degradation of levels of public services, including law enforcement, fire protection, and emergency services. This conclusion is based on the size of the project and proposed locations for construction activity associated with infrastructure alterations. The relocation of infrastructure, combined with possible consolidation of recreational facilities (e.g., campgrounds, boat ramps, marinas), could result in changing demands for public

services. Project construction activities proposed around Shasta Lake could require local, State, and Federal agencies to change the locations of some public services, which could affect the areas where the public services are currently located.

This impact would be similar to Impact PS-2 (CP1). However, the impact would last longer for CP3 than for CP1 because more time would be needed to complete project construction for the 18.5-foot dam raise. This impact would be potentially significant. Mitigation for this impact is proposed in Section 22.3.5.

Impact PS-3 (CP3): Relocation of Public Services Facilities This impact would be similar to Impact PS-3 (CP1). Facilities relocation would not degrade levels of public services while the public services agencies are relocating to new facilities. This impact would be less than significant. Mitigation for this impact is not needed, and thus not proposed.

Lower Sacramento River and Delta and CVP/SWP Service Areas

Impact PS-4 (CP3): Short-Term Disruption of Public Services This impact would be similar to Impact PS-4 (CP1) for the extended study area. Project implementation would not disrupt public services in the extended study area because of the distance of the extended study area from project elements that could affect public services. There would be no impact. Mitigation for this impact is not needed, and thus not proposed.

Impact PS-5 (CP3): Degraded Levels of Public Services This impact would be similar to Impact PS-5 (CP1) for the extended study area. Project construction activities are not expected to affect public services levels in the extended study area. Existing facilities, staff, and equipment in the extended study area would be capable of providing short-term assistance for project-related public services needs without degrading levels of public services in the extended study area. This impact would be less than significant. Mitigation for this impact is not needed, and thus not proposed.

Impact PS-6 (CP3): Relocation of Public Services Facilities This impact would be identical to Impact PS-6 (CP1) for the extended study area. Project implementation would not result in the relocation of public services facilities in extended study area. There would be no impact. Mitigation for this impact is not needed, and thus not proposed.

CP4 – 18.5-Foot Dam Raise, Anadromous Fish Focus with Water Supply Reliability

The impact discussion for CP4 addresses the Shasta Lake and Vicinity and Upper Sacramento River study areas together because impacts from

construction activities would affect both study areas. It also addresses the Lower Sacramento River and Delta study area and the CVP/SWP Service Areas together because their distance from the project area results in similar impacts.

Shasta Lake and Vicinity and Upper Sacramento River (Shasta Dam to Red Bluff)

Impact PS-1 (CP4): Short-Term Disruption of Public Services This impact would be similar to Impact PS-1 (CP3). Construction activities associated with enlarging Shasta Dam and related infrastructure (e.g., road relocations, bridge replacements) near the dam and near the relocation sites for utilities, roads, and structures could temporarily disrupt transportation and circulation patterns in the vicinity of Shasta Lake, which could affect emergency services response and school bus service. Emergency preparedness, emergency communications, and emergency supplies (e.g., food, shelter for emergency crews, public services staff) could also be affected by project implementation. This impact would be potentially significant. Mitigation for this impact is proposed in Section 22.3.5.

Impact PS-2 (CP4): Degraded Levels of Public Services This impact would be similar to Impact PS-2 (CP3). Project implementation could result in short-term degradation of levels of public services, including law enforcement, fire protection, and emergency services. This conclusion is based on the size of the project and proposed locations for construction activity associated with infrastructure alterations. The relocation of infrastructure, combined with possible consolidation of recreational facilities (e.g., campgrounds, boat ramps, marinas), could result in changing demands for public services. Project construction proposed around Shasta Lake could require local, State, and Federal agencies to change the location of some public services, which could affect the areas where the public services are currently located. This impact would be potentially significant. Mitigation for this impact is proposed in Section 22.3.5.

Impact PS-3 (CP4): Relocation of Public Services Facilities This impact would be similar to Impact PS-3 (CP1). Facilities relocation would not degrade levels of public services while the public services agencies are relocating to new facilities. This impact would be less than significant. Mitigation for this impact is not needed, and thus not proposed.

Lower Sacramento River and Delta and CVP/SWP Service Areas

Impact PS-4 (CP4): Short-Term Disruption of Public Services This impact would be similar to Impact PS-4 (CP1), except that gravel augmentation and Reading Island habitat restoration along the upper Sacramento River would slightly, but not substantially, increase the

potential for short-term disruption of public services in the extended study area. This impact would be less than significant. Mitigation for this impact is not needed, and thus not proposed.

Impact PS-5 (CP4): Degraded Levels of Public Services This impact would be similar to Impact PS-5 (CP1), except that gravel augmentation and Reading Island habitat restoration along the upper Sacramento River would slightly, but not substantially, increase the potential for degradation of public services.

Existing facilities, personnel, and equipment in the extended study area could provide short-term assistance for project-related public services needs without degrading levels of public services in the extended study area. This impact would be less than significant. Mitigation for this impact is not needed, and thus not proposed.

Impact PS-6 (CP4): Relocation of Public Services Facilities This impact would be identical to Impact PS-6 (CP1) for the extended study area. Project implementation would not result in the relocation of public services facilities in the extended study area. There would be no impact. Mitigation for this impact is not needed, and thus not proposed.

CP5 – 18.5-Foot Dam Raise, Combination Plan

The impact discussion for CP5 addresses the Shasta Lake and Vicinity and Upper Sacramento River study areas together because impacts from construction activities would affect both study areas. It also addresses the Lower Sacramento River and Delta study area and the CVP/SWP Service Areas together because their distance from the project area results in similar impacts.

Shasta Lake and Vicinity and Upper Sacramento River (Shasta Dam to Red Bluff)

Impact PS-1 (CP5): Short-Term Disruption of Public Services This impact would be similar to Impact PS-1 (CP3). Construction activities associated with enlarging Shasta Dam and related infrastructure (e.g., road relocations, bridge replacement) near the dam and near relocation sites for utilities, roads, and structures could temporarily disrupt transportation and circulation patterns in the vicinity, which could affect emergency services response and school bus service. Emergency preparedness, emergency communications, and emergency supplies (e.g., food, shelter for emergency crews, public service staff) could also be affected by project implementation. This impact would be potentially significant. Mitigation for this impact is proposed in Section 22.3.5.

Impact PS-2 (CP5): Degraded Levels of Public Services This impact would be similar to Impact PS-2 (CP3). Project implementation could

result in short-term degradation of levels of public services, including impacts on law enforcement, fire protection, and emergency services. This conclusion is based on the size of the project and proposed locations for construction activity associated with infrastructure alterations. Project construction activities proposed around Shasta Lake could require local, State, and Federal agencies to change the location of some public services, which could affect the areas where the public services are currently located. This impact would be potentially significant. Mitigation for this impact is proposed in Section 22.3.5.

Impact PS-3 (CP5): Relocation of Public Services Facilities This impact is similar to Impact PS-3 (CP1). Facilities relocation would not degrade levels of public service while the public service agencies are relocating to new facilities. This impact would be less than significant. Mitigation for this impact is not needed, and thus not proposed.

Lower Sacramento River and Delta and CVP/SWP Service Areas

Impact PS-4 (CP5): Short-Term Disruption of Public Services This impact would be similar to Impact PS-4 (CP1), except that gravel augmentation and Reading Island habitat restoration along the upper Sacramento River would slightly, but not substantially, increase the potential for short-term disruption of public services in the extended study area. This impact would be less than significant. Mitigation for this impact is not needed, and thus not proposed.

Impact PS-5 (CP5): Degraded Levels of Public Services This impact would be similar to Impact PS-5 (CP1), except that gravel augmentation and Reading Island habitat restoration along the upper Sacramento River would slightly, but not substantially, increase the potential for degradation of public services.

Existing facilities, personnel, and equipment in the extended study area could provide short-term assistance for project-related public services needs without degrading levels of public services in the extended study area. This impact would be less than significant. Mitigation for this impact is not needed, and thus not proposed.

Impact PS-6 (CP5): Relocation of Public Services Facilities This impact would be identical to Impact PS-6 (CP1) for the extended study area. Project implementation would not result in the relocation of public services facilities in the extended study area. There would be no impact. Mitigation for this impact is not needed, and thus not proposed.

22.3.5 Mitigation Measures

Table 22-2 presents a summary of mitigation measures for public services.

Table 22-2. Summary of Mitigation Measures for Public Services

Impact		No-Action Alternative	CP1	CP2	CP3	CP4	CP5
Impact PS-1: Disruption of Public Services (Shasta Lake and Vicinity and Upper Sacramento River)	LOS before Mitigation	NI	PS	PS	PS	PS	PS
	Mitigation Measure	None required.	PS-1: Coordinate and Assist Public Services Agencies.				
	LOS after Mitigation	NI	LTS	LTS	LTS	LTS	LTS
Impact PS-2: Degraded Level of Public Services (Shasta Lake and Vicinity and Upper Sacramento River)	LOS before Mitigation	NI	PS	PS	PS	PS	PS
	Mitigation Measure	None required.	PS-2: Provide Support to Public Services Agencies.				
	LOS after Mitigation	NI	LTS	LTS	LTS	LTS	LTS
Impact PS-3: Relocation of Public Service Facilities (Shasta Lake and Vicinity and Upper Sacramento River)	LOS before Mitigation	NI	LTS	LTS	LTS	LTS	LTS
	Mitigation Measure	None required.	None needed; thus, none proposed.				
	LOS after Mitigation	NI	LTS	LTS	LTS	LTS	LTS
Impact PS-4: Short-Term Disruption of Public Services (Lower Sacramento River, Delta, CVP/SWP Service Areas)	LOS before Mitigation	NI	NI	NI	NI	LTS	LTS
	Mitigation Measure	None required.	None needed; thus, none proposed.				
	LOS after Mitigation	NI	NI	NI	NI	LTS	LTS
Impact PS-5: Degraded Levels of Public Services (Lower Sacramento River, Delta, CVP/SWP Service Areas)	LOS before Mitigation	NI	LTS	LTS	LTS	LTS	LTS
	Mitigation Measure	None required.	None needed; thus, none proposed.				
	LOS after Mitigation	NI	LTS	LTS	LTS	LTS	LTS
Impact PS-6: Relocation of Public Services Facilities (Lower Sacramento River, Delta, CVP/SWP Service Areas)	LOS before Mitigation	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI
	Mitigation Measure	None required.	None needed; thus, none proposed.				
	LOS after Mitigation	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI

Notes:

LOS = level of significance
LTS = less than significant
NI = no impact
PS = potentially significant

No-Action Alternative

No mitigation measures are required for the No-Action Alternative.

CP1 – 6.5-Foot Dam Raise, Anadromous Fish Survival and Water Supply Reliability

No mitigation is required for Impacts PS-3 through PS-6. Mitigation is provided below for impacts of CP1 related to short-term disruptions of public services (PS-1) and degraded levels of public services in the primary study area (PS-2).

Mitigation Measure PS-1 (CP1): Coordinate and Assist Public Services Agencies Reclamation will coordinate all proposed road closures, detours, and traffic control measures with the Shasta County Sheriff's Office and Tehama County Sheriff's Office, which are the designated OES headquarters for the primary study area.

Reclamation will appoint a public liaison to communicate construction schedules, road closures, and project activities to the public. The liaison will organize and conduct public meetings for the purpose of communicating project information. The liaison will meet with all affected public services agencies to coordinate public meetings and information exchanges.

Reclamation will obtain all necessary permits and/or authorizations from public services agencies for matters requiring agency approval and/or cooperation.

Reclamation will meet with public services agencies to determine traffic controls for infrastructure, utility, and structure relocation.

Reclamation will develop and implement a monitoring plan to track the effectiveness of this mitigation measure, and will make adjustments, if necessary.

Traffic Control and Safety Assurance Plan Reclamation will implement Mitigation Measure Trans-1 as described in Chapter 20, "Transportation and Traffic" to reduce adverse effects of road closures and detours or partial road closures on access to local streets and adjacent uses.

Implementation of this mitigation measure would reduce Impact PS-1 (CP1) to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measure PS-2 (CP1): Provide Support to Public Services Agencies Reclamation will provide affected public services providers (e.g., law enforcement, fire protection, emergency services) with sufficient funding and support to ensure that levels of public services are not substantially degraded by construction activities. Reclamation will coordinate with affected providers to develop a mutual understanding of the amount and schedule of financial and administrative support required to reduce this impact to a less than significant level.

Reclamation will develop and implement a monitoring plan to track the effectiveness of this mitigation measure, and will make adjustments, if necessary.

Implementation of this mitigation measure would reduce Impact PS-2 (CP1) to a less than significant level.

CP2 – 12.5-Foot Dam Raise, Anadromous Fish Survival and Water Supply Reliability

No mitigation is required for Impacts PS-3 through PS-6. Mitigation is provided below for the impacts of CP1 related to short-term disruptions of public services (PS-1) and CP2 related to degraded levels of public services (PS-2) in the primary study area.

Mitigation Measure PS-1 (CP2): Coordinate and Assist Public Services Agencies This mitigation measure is identical to Mitigation Measure PS-1 (CP1). Implementation of this mitigation measure would reduce Impact PS-1 (CP2) to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measure PS-2 (CP2): Provide Support to Public Services Agencies This mitigation measure is identical to Mitigation Measure PS-2 (CP1). Implementation of this mitigation measure would reduce Impact PS-2 (CP2) to a less than significant level.

CP3 – 18.5-Foot Dam Raise, Anadromous Fish Survival and Water Supply Reliability

No mitigation is required for Impacts PS-3 through PS-6. Mitigation is provided below for the impacts of CP1 related to short-term disruptions of public services (PS-1) and degraded levels of public services (PS-2) in the primary study area.

Mitigation Measure PS-1 (CP3): Coordinate and Assist Public Services Agencies This mitigation measure is identical to Mitigation Measure PS-1 (CP1). Implementation of this mitigation measure would reduce Impact PS-1 (CP3) to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measure PS-2 (CP3): Provide Support to Public Services Agencies This mitigation measure is identical to Mitigation Measure PS-2 (CP1). Implementation of this mitigation measure would reduce Impact PS-2 (CP3) to a less than significant level.

CP4-18.5 Foot Dam Raise, Anadromous Fish Focus with Water Supply Reliability

No mitigation is required for Impacts PS-3 through PS-6. Mitigation is provided below for the impacts of CP1 related to short-term disruptions of public services (PS-1) and degraded levels of public services (PS-2) in the primary study area.

Mitigation Measure PS-1 (CP4): Coordinate and Assist Public Services Agencies This mitigation measure identical to Mitigation Measure PS-1 (CP1). Implementation of this mitigation measure would reduce Impact PS-1 (CP4) to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measure PS-2 (CP4): Provide Support to Public Services Agencies This mitigation measure is identical to Mitigation Measure

PS-2 (CP1). Implementation of this mitigation measure would reduce Impact PS-2 (CP4) to a less than significant level.

CP5 – 18.5-Foot Dam Raise, Combination Plan

No mitigation is required for Impacts PS-3 through PS-6. Mitigation is provided below for the impacts of CP5 related to short-term disruptions of public services (PS-1) and degraded levels of public services (PS-2) in the primary study area.

Mitigation Measure PS-1(CP5): Coordinate and Assist Public Services Agencies This mitigation measure is identical to Mitigation Measure PS-1 (CP1). Implementation of this mitigation measure would reduce Impact PS-1 (CP5) to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measure PS-2 (CP5): Provide Support to Public Services Agencies This mitigation measure is identical to Mitigation Measure PS-2 (CP1). Implementation of this mitigation measure would reduce Impact PS-2 (CP5) to a less than significant level.

22.3.6 Cumulative Effects

As described above, CP1 through CP5 would result in short-term disruption of public services, degrade the levels of public services provided, and require the relocation of public services facilities in the primary study area. These effects would be of greater magnitude and duration with the larger dam raises. Thus, effects of CP2 would be similar to but greater than those of CP1, and similar to but less than those of CP3 through CP5. Although Mitigation Measures PS-1 and PS-2 would enhance the coordination of public services during project implementation, the adverse effects of CP1 through CP5 would not be eliminated, particularly regarding short-term disruption of public services. Given the reasonably foreseeable development actions, public services provided by Federal, State, and local agencies within the primary study area could be subject to cumulatively incremental effects resulting from CP1 through CP5. These effects would diminish with distance from the project construction sites. CP1 through CP5 would not have cumulative effects on public services downstream from Red Bluff (i.e., in the extended study area).

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